Wm. Plummer Esq 897 277

Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

Evening

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1726.] PHILADELPHIA: THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 22, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

Freight Wanted.

FOR BREMEN,

The Hamburgh Brig

HENRIETTA,

Peter P. Schmidt, *Master*,

NOW lying at Jeffe and R. Waln's wharf—A stout, strong veſſel, of about 270 tons burthen, in good order; has two thirds of her cargo ready to go on board, and begins to load to-morrow.

For *Freight* only, apply to

PRATT & KINTZING,

No. 95, North Water-ſtreet.

Who have JUST RECEIVED, and FOR SALE,

12 bales Tickleburgs and Oznabrigs
2 do. Patterbornes
2 do bleached Heſſians
1 package Oil Cloth
1 cheſt and 8 barrels Snuff Boxes
30 Liquor Caſes
29 anchors pearl Barley, and
4 caſes elegant Carriage Harneſs, Whips, Spurs, &c.

—THEY HAVE FOR SALE—

Claret in caſes. Port Wine in pipes, Ruſſia Soap in ſmall boxes, Rice, Brimſtone, Tumblers, Window Glaſs, Slates, a cargo of excellent Mahogany, Heſſians, Brown Rolls, Poliſh Linens, empty Coffee Bags, &c &c. all entitled to the drawback.

march 20 tuthsaw

For NEW-YORK,



The Ship

SARAH,

Captain COOPER.

FREIGHT will be taken on very low terms, if offered immediately.

JOHN VAUGHAN.

march 17. $

For NEW-YORK,



The fine new, faſt ſailing Sloop

CONCORD,

Stephen Cahoone, *maſter*;

WILL take freight on very moderate terms; for which, or paſſage (having elegant accommodations) apply to the maſter on board, at Clifford's wharf.

march 16. *6t

For Sale,



THE SLOOP

HARRIOT,

NOW lying at Ruſſel's Warf—Burthen 77 tons—three years old, built of the beſt materials and is well found—would anſwer well for a coaſter, as ſhe has excellent accommodations.

For terms apply to

Gurney & Smith.

march 13 $

For Boſton,



The Ship

COMMERCE,

Richard Waiſtcoat, *Maſter.*

To ſail in a few days.

Any freight that may offer, will be taken on very moderate terms, for which, or paſſage, apply to the Captain, or to

Iſaac Harvey, jun.

5, South Water-ſtreet.

march 12. $1w

FOR SALE,



THE BRIG

West Indian,

Philadelphia built, live oak and cedar, is coppered, ſheathed and bolted, 3 years old, ſails remarkably well, carries 15 or 1600 barrels—now lying at South-ſtreet wharf, ready to load

PETER BLIGHT.

march 6. $1w

For Hamburgh,



THE SHIP

DOMINICK TERRY,

JACOB DEHART, *Maſter,*

Having great part of her cargo engaged.—For freight apply to

Joſſe & Robert Waln.

February 26 $

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—

HAVE FOR SALE,

58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of cheſts
Sail Canvaſs, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muſlinets, in packages ſuitable for the Weſt-India market
Nails aſſorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in caſks;

And at New-York, on board the ſhip Diana, from Liverpool, expected round as ſoon as the navigation is open,

Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spaniſh Brown, Venetian Red, Purple Brown, Patent White, White Lead, Red Lead } PAINTS
Colcothar vitriol
1600 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming Twine



Ship DIANA, For Sale or Charter.

ALSO,



Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

January 1. eodtf

For Sale or Charter,



The Snow

GOOD HOPE

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.

No. 151, South Second-ſtreet.

Who have for ſale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madera, Liſbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf

On Tueſday, the 10th day of

April next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the City Tavern, Second Street, in the City of Philadelphia,

WILL be expoſed to public ſale, ſeventeen tracts or parcels of land ſituated in Point township in the county of Northumberland, and containing in the whole ſix thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-four acres and three quarters, with the uſual allowance for roads.

Terms of ſale, 1-3 of the purchaſe money on the execution of the deed, 1-3 in three months, and 1-3 in ſix months, in good notes or other approved ſecurity.

CONNELLY & Co. *Aucts.*

March 9. 12awtis dtioa

IMPORTED,

In the Brig BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, from Bourdeaux,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Claret in caſks
White wine in half caſks
Sweet oil of a ſuperior quality in boxes and baſkets
Lunelle, Sauterne, Macarty, and Medoc } Wines in Caſes.

Thomas Murgatroyd,

No. 11, Walnut Street.

WHO HAS ON HAND,

Bourdeaux Brandy in pipes
Iriſh market, Medoc, and Sauterne } Wines in caſes. } Intitled to drawback
Sherry wine in pipes and quarter caſks
Rota
Pimento in bags
Two trunks of Umbrellas, and
About 4000 buſhels Liverpool Salt.

march 19 mw&ſtf

Forgeries Committed.

WHEREAS ſeveral forgeries have been committed in this city by one or two perſons known by the names of Dr. Grant, alias Smith, alias Gilbert, Grant generally wore a green coat, tall in perſon, and genteel, had loſt one or two teeth in front; lodged, about July, 1796, at Mr. Grimes's tavern, at the George, in North Second-ſtreet; his friends live in New-England; ſuppoſed to have committed ſeveral forgeries in New-York, and is ſaid to be confined at the wheel-barrow at Baltimore for ſtealing watches. The other is a ſhort, thick man, by the name of Gilbert,—known by Mr. Grimes and Mr. Bignall, and ſeveral other perſons in this city. Information given by any perſon of the above men, to WM. PRESTMAN, No. 15, South Fifth-ſtreet, will be eſteemed a favor. —— Gilbert is between 20 and 30 years old; yellow, ſickly look.

march 17. *ſawſw

Red Clover Seed of the beſt quality.

MADEIRA WINE,

Old, and fit for immediate uſe, in pipes, half pipes and Quarter caſks.

Teneriffe Wine,

And, Window Glaſs—all of which will be ſold on very reaſonable terms, by

John Craig,

No. 12, Dock Street.

march 1 w&atf

THE term of Co-partnerſhip between the ſubſcribers, trading under the firm of John Miller, jun. and Co. expires this day, and by mutual conſent will not be renewed. The debts and concerns of the ſame will be ſettled by John Miller, Jun. to whom all thoſe indebted to the partnerſhip, are earneſtly requeſted to make payment to, without delay.

JOHN MILLER, Jun.
ALEXANDER J. MILLER.

February 19 $tf

LANDING,

From on board the Ship SALLY, from Calcutta,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

1600 bags prime Sugar,
300 do. Ginger
30 bales low priced piece Goods.

John Miller, Jun.

march 3 $

FOR SALE, BY

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

No. 8, Cheſnut-ſtreet,

A quantity BENGAL GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzzenas	Tanda Coſſaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongſt them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

British Dry Goods,

ALSO,

Forty puncheons of high proof Rum.

February 19 $

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,

Having entered into partnerſhip under the firm of

Alexander J. Miller & Co.

INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholeſale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general aſſortment of *India, German, Iriſh, French* and *Britiſh* Manufactures for ſale, on advantageous terms for caſh or a ſhort credit.

February 19 $tf

The Commiſſioners

FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendſhip, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majeſty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Perſons therein concerned—That in order to terminate all differences, on account of the loſſes ſuſtained by the citizens of the United States, in conſequence of their Veſſels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majeſty, during the late war between Spain and France, that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications, authorized by the ſaid Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS, from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all ſuch perſons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in queſtion, and alſo to receive in evidence, all written teſtimony, authenticated in ſuch manner as they ſhall think proper to require or admit.

By Order of the Commiſſioners,

PETER LOHRA, *Secretary.*

Commiſſioners Office, No. 109, Mulberry-ſtreet, May 17th, 1797.

Feb. 28, '98—$1m

* * *Thoſe Printers in the ſeveral States who publiſhed the above advertiſement laſt Spring, are requeſted to re-publiſh it one month, and ſend their accounts to P. L.*

LANDING

From on board the Schooner RANGER, from JACQUEMEL,

230 Bags, containing 30,000 wt. Coffee,

For Sale by

SAMUEL HAYS,

No. 127 Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Who has remaining on hand 6,000 pieces India NANKEENS, of a ſuperior quality.

March 15. d6t

JUST RECEIVED,

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE,

And FOR SALE, by the SUBSCRIBERS,

110 hhds. Coffee
46 tierces do.
100 barrels do.
100 bags do
110 hogſheads of Muſcovado Sugar
80 barrels of do.
40 hogſheads of Molaſſes
4 bales of Cotton
2 hogſheads of Cocoa

WILLINGS & FRANCIS.

Penn-ſtreet.

march 12. $

Landing from on board the ſhip

Tennеſſee, capt. Smith, from Hamburg,

And FOR SALE by the SUBSCRIBERS,

325 pieces Quadruples Sileſias
400 do. Platillas
100 do Creas
52 do. do. à la Morlaix
100 do. Dowlas
20 do. red ſtriped Arabias
20 do. blue Guingas
100 dozen bordered Handkerchiefs

Erie & Lewis Bollmann,

123, South Third-ſtreet.

ALSO, ON HAND,

A caſe of printed Muſlins and Calicoes

march 12. $3t

Freſh Teas.

Juſt Imported, in the ſhip Delaware,

Captain Cooper, from Canton,

And For Sale, by

SAMUEL HOWELL,

At his Compting Houſe, No. 54, Cheſnut-ſtreet,

AND BY

SAM. E. HOWELL,

At his Compting Houſe, Crooked billet wharf,

Bohea, Souchong, Hyſon, Young Hyſon, Hyſon Skin, and Imperial TEAS.

ALSO,

China Ware, aſſorted; black and coloured Luteſtrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Caſſia, large garden and common Fans, ſattin and luteſtring Umbrellas, whale-bone ſticks.

They have alſo For Sale,

Ell wide Perſians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.

march 8. $

To-morrow will be Landed,

From on board the brig Benjamin Franklin, capt. Jones, from Bordeaux,

Claret of ſuperior quality, viz.

MEDOC, LATOUR } Of the vintages of 1790 and 1791, in caſes

ALSO,

WHITE WINE, of the vintage of 1790

FOR SALE BY

PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

march 7. $

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-ſtreet,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,

John Green, commander, from Bengal,

Conſiſting of

Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Coſſaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Dores
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Silleriſoy
Piniaſcoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Perſians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open to ſale at that commodious ſtore the north weſt corner of Market and Fourth-ſtreets.

Alſo—A few Bales of Madraſs Hkfs. of elegant patterns and beſt colours.

February 8. dtf

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Coſſas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON

Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes

Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.

300 caſks RICE, and

A parcel of ſhip building RED CEDAR.

Oct 27. $

Landing

From on board the Snow Maria, from Copenhagen,

A few Tons Ruſſia Clean Hemp
300 pieces Ravens Duck
250 pieces Ruſſia Sheeting
200 bolts Ruſſia Duck, and
A quantity of Swedes Iron

For Sale by

JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.

Who have on Hand,

1ſt and 2d proof Bourdeaux Brandy
4th proof Spaniſh ditto
New-England Rum
London Particular and London Market } Madeira Wine in Pipes and quarter Caſks.
Old Claret in Caſes
24 hhds. Coffee juſt arrived
Beſt Boſton Beef in barrels
Mackrell in do.
Halifax Salmon in do.
A ſmall Invoice of Rhode-Iſland Cheeſe
Spermaceti Oil
Tanners ditto
No. 1, 2, 3, Boſton Sail Duck
Ruſſia Cordage, and
An Invoice of Dutch Hollow Glaſs Ware.

March 1. d&w

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

Tueſday, March 20.

The Houſe being in a committee of the whole on the bill for an amicable ſettlement of limits with the ſtate of Georgia, and authoriſing the eſtabliſhment of a Government in the Miſſiſippi Territory, the bill was read as follows:

Sect. 1. Be it enacted, &c. *That the Preſident of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint three commiſſioners; any two of whom ſhall have power to adjuſt and determine, with ſuch commiſſioners as may be appointed under the legiſlative authority of the ſtate of Georgia, all interfering claims of the United States and that ſtate, to territory ſituated weſt of the river Chatahouchee, north of the thirty-firſt degree of north latitude, and ſouth of the ceſſion made to the United States by South-Carolina:—And alſo to obtain and accept, through the ſaid commiſſioners, or otherwiſe, a relinquiſhment or ceſſion of the whole or any part of the territory both as to juriſdiction and ſoil claimed by or under the ſtate of Georgia, and out of the ordinary juriſdiction thereof.*

Sect. 2. Be it further enacted, *That all the lands thus ceded or ſecured to the United States, ſhall be diſpoſed of in ſuch manner as ſhall be hereafter directed by law; and the nett proceeds thereof ſhall be applied to the ſinking and diſcharging the public debt of the United States, in the ſame manner as the proceeds of the other public lands in the territory north weſt of the river Ohio.*

Sect. 3. Be it further enacted, *That all that tract of country bounded on the weſt by the Miſſiſippi; on the north by a line to be drawn due eaſt from the mouth of the Yazore to the Chatahouche river; on the eaſt by the river Chatahouchee; and on the ſouth by the thirty-firſt degree of north latitude, ſhall be, and hereby is conſtituted one diſtrict, to be called the Miſſiſippi territory: And the Preſident of the United States is hereby authorized to eſtabliſh therein a government in all reſpects ſimilar to that now exerciſed in the territory north weſt of the river Ohio, excepting and excluding the laſt article of the ordinance made for the government thereof by the late Congreſs, on the thirteenth day of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty ſeven, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate to appoint all the neceſſary officers therein, who ſhall reſpectively receive the ſame compenſations for their ſervices; to be paid in the ſame manner as by law eſtabliſhed for ſimilar officers in the territory north weſt of the river Ohio; and the powers, duties and emoluments of a ſuperintendant of Indian affairs for the ſouthern department, ſhall be united with thoſe of Governor:* Provided always, *That if the Preſident of the United States ſhould find it moſt expedient to eſtabliſh this government in the receſs of Congreſs, he ſhall nevertheleſs have full power to appoint and commiſſion all officers herein authorized; and their commiſſions ſhall continue in force until the end of the ſeſſion of Congreſs next enſuing the eſtabliſhment of the government.*

Sect. 4. *That the territory hereby conſtituted one diſtrict for the purpoſes of government, may, at the diſcretion of Congreſs, be hereafter divided into two diſtricts, with ſeparate territorial governments in each, ſimilar to that eſtabliſhed by this act.*

Sect. 5. *That the eſtabliſhment of this government ſhall, in no reſpect, impair the right of the ſtate of Georgia, or of any perſon or perſons claiming under it, either to the juriſdiction or the ſoil of the ſaid territory, but the rights and claims of the ſaid ſtate, and of all perſons intereſted, are hereby declared to be as firm and available, as if this act had never been made.*

Sect. 6. *That the ſum of ten thouſand dollars be, and hereby is appropriated, for the purpoſe of enabling the Preſident of the United States to carry into effect the proviſions of this act; and that the ſaid ſum be paid out of any monies in the Treaſury not otherwiſe appropriated.*

Mr. MILLEDGE moved to ſtrike out the words "or under," in the laſt line but one of the firſt ſection, as no perſon had any legal claim upon any part of that territory, and the retaining them would ſeem to ſanction claims which had been declared not to exiſt, and would be offenſive to the ſtate of Georgia.—Two different claims had been pretended, but they had been declared by the Legiſlature to be null and void, and he, as a repreſentative of that ſtate, declared there was no claim upon it.

Mr. HARPER was oppoſed to ſtriking out theſe words. Whether the claims of certain individuals upon this territory were well or ill founded, was not now the queſtion, their validity muſt be determined in a Court of Juſtice. That there did exiſt claims, in which a great number of perſons were intereſted, was well known; and the queſtion was whether, when the United States were about to make an amicable ſettlement with the ſtate of Georgia, it would not be good policy to hold out alſo an accommodation with thoſe perſons. Nor could he believe that the ſtate of Georgia could take offence at this. The United States come forward to the ſtate of Georgia, and ſay you have a claim to a large territory, to part of which we lay claim, to other parts we have none, but we know that certain individuals have claims upon it. It is the deſire of the United States to put an end to this diſpute.—Should we agree with you for the ceſſion of this territory, and be placed in your ſituation, then we ſhall have on our hands the litigation with the perſons who claim upon you, and will ſettle the buſineſs with them as well as we can. This, he ſaid, could have no other appearance than that the Government of the United States were deſirous of accommodating a difference which might not otherwiſe be eaſily ſettled. A negociation would, of courſe, take place betwixt the United States and Georgia. That ſtate could not be expected to cede this territory without an adequate compenſation, and when they had obtained this, our ſettling any difference with perſons who lay claim to a part of this territory, could not affect that ſtate, and the retaining of theſe words would ſhew to the perſons claiming, that though the United States would not allow their claim, they were willing to refer it to amicable ſettlement. A very powerful part of Georgia, ſaid he, are intereſted in theſe claims. Sales have been made, or alledged to be made, to a number of companies, which included a great variety of characters and intereſts, conſiderable for their number and for their activity. How will this clauſe operate upon that claſs of men? The ſtate of Georgia, we know, has denied their right. They ſay the act by which the ſale was made was obtained by fraud, and was unconſtitutional. Theſe men, therefore, have no hope whilſt Georgia poſſeſſes this territory; but if the United States hold out in this act the idea of an amicable ſettlement with them, would they not be enliſted in behalf of the ceſſion; and this by two words in the bill before the committee? Mr. H. ſaid, he had no intereſt in theſe claims. There was a period in which he had an intereſt in them; but when there was a proſpect in the year 1795 of the buſineſs coming before Congreſs, he gave up his right to them.

Mr. VENABLE was in favour of the amendment. It was of much greater importance than the gentleman from South Carolina ſeemed to think it. He aſked whether gentlemen were prepared to appropriate a ſum of money to ſatisfy theſe Georgia purchaſers, which would not be leſs than half a million of dollars. Nay, he ſuppoſed it would be conſiderable more, as part of the land had been ſold out by the original purchaſers, and conſiderable advances made, all which, he ſuppoſed, it was the intention of the bill to refund. The individuals having declined to take back the half million of dollars which they had paid for the land, chuſing rather to riſk the whole than give up their claim, it may be expected they will be high in their demands. Believing that theſe words were introduced with a view of indemnifying the purchaſers of theſe lands, he thought it important that they ſhould be ſtruck out. He believed, beſides, that it would never be a profitable thing for the United States to go into the purchaſe of back lands. They muſt calculate upon a certain loſs in any ſuch ſpeculation. The expences attending the ſales, the difficulty of collecting money, inſolvencies, &c. were conſiderations ſufficient to deter the government from engaging in ſuch a buſineſs. Beſides, if this amendment was agreed, and Georgia made a ceſſion of this territory to the United States, the claims of individuals would ſtand on the ſame ground as before the ceſſion. If their claim was good it would ſtill remain ſo; and if not good at preſent, it ought never to be good. He hoped, therefore, the amendment would obtain.

Mr. NICHOLAS could ſcarcely believe that there could be a ſerious intention in any part of the committee to give the propoſed power to the Commiſſioners to be appointed under this law, viz. to bind the United States to any amount, not only to the ſtate of Georgia, but to individual claimants on this territory. And is it, ſaid he, a buſineſs of this magnitude that engages ſo little the attention of the committee? If this was the object of the bill, it was one of the moſt important queſtions upon which he had ever been called to act; but he could ſcarcely think the ſubject could be of ſuch magnitude, when he recollected what the gentleman from South Carolina had ſtated was the advantage to be derived to the United States from entering into this engagement—it was that theſe perſons would uſe their influence with the ſtate of Georgia to make the ſurrender. It was a little remarkable that for ſo *little*, the gentleman ſhould be inclined to give ſo *much*. Indeed, inſtead of this gaining any advantage to the United States, the gentleman from Georgia had ſtated that even to glance at theſe claims would be offenſive to that ſtate. Before this power was given to the Commiſſioners, the committee ought to be ready to appropriate at leaſt a million of dollars for the purpoſe. He thought it would be very imprudent to embark in any ſuch ſpeculation, and thereby pledge themſelves to provide money to any amount which it may pleaſe theſe Commiſſioners to ſtipulate for.—We have, ſaid he, land enough already, and need not purchaſe more; eſpecially as we find a ſlow ſale for what we have. If the juriſdiction was wanted, let it be ſtipulated for ſeparately, and not think of going to purchaſe an immenſe territory, one half of which we have a claim to already, whilſt we have ſeveral millions of acres more than we know what to do with.

Mr. MILLEDGE ſaid it was the wiſh of the people of Georgia that a ceſſion of the dominion and ſoil of this territory ſhould be made to the United States, and the Legiſlature of that ſtate are ready to meet the United States on the buſineſs; but if theſe words were retained they would prove an obſtacle in the way of the ceſſion of either the territory or juriſdiction, as the Legiſlature were determined to ſet their face againſt theſe pretended purchaſers. Indeed two of the individual purchaſers are now conteſting with each other; and therefore for the United States to interfere, would only be to involve them in difficulties and law-ſuits; for the purchaſe is not only denied by the ſtate of Georgia, but the individual purchaſers themſelves are denying to each other the legality of their purchaſes.

Mr. BALDWIN ſaid, the committee would recollect the manner in which this ſubject came under conſideration, by means of the Meſſage from the Preſident, who recommended that the right of ſoil and juriſdiction of this territory ſhould be obtained, and when this was done, that the United States ought to eſtabliſh a temporary government there. No notice was taken by him of any interfering claims. The preſent motion was intended, and, he thought it beſt to confine their attention to the objects recommended by the Preſident. The other queſtion would of courſe be left open. If the United States meant to go back to all the rights of the Natchez country, they might go back to the right of Great Britain, afterwards to that of Spain, and of different companies of individuals. He tho't it beſt to confine the object of the bill. When a temporary government is eſtabliſhed, and an amicable adjuſtment has taken place betwixt the United States and Georgia, it will then remain a queſtion with the United States, whether it will be beſt to ſettle the interfering claims by a general power given to Commiſſioners, or to leave them to be ſettled by the judicial power. He hoped, therefore, the words would be ſtruck out.

Mr. HARPER fully concurred in opinion with gentlemen that the other objects of the bill were more important to be obtained than the object which theſe words were intended to obtain. A ceſſion of the right of juriſdiction alone would be deſirable, if no other ceſſion could be obtained, as ſuch a ceſſion, and the eſtabliſhment of a temporary government, would remove all the ſerious difficulties now experienced; but notwithſtanding this, he believed the bill would be better as it ſtands than with the words ſtruck out. This was, however, mere matter of opinion, and if the amendment was carried, he ſhould ſtill be in favour of the bill. If the amendment

was carried, he knew the rights of those who claimed part of this territory would be as firm under the United States, as they are now under Georgia, and we shall afterwards be at liberty to make an accommodation with them. But he thought it would be best now to make the attempt, by connecting the two objects together. As to the fears of the gentleman from Virginia, with respect to the extent of this bill, and as to the abuse which might be made of the power placed in the President and Commissioners, the same abuse might take place, if this amendment was carried. They might then agree to give the state of Georgia ten millions of dollars by treaty, for the territory in question. But because the power might be abused, that could not be admitted as an argument against giving it. Could it be supposed that the owners of this land were such favourites of the Executive that they will agree to give them a very extravagant price for property which we can do without? He thought no fear was necessary on this head, as the President would be sensible such a step would excite general censure. But was there no other way of settling these claims, but by paying large sums of money? He conceived there was, and that they might be adjusted by a division of the land, as there could be no doubt these persons would be glad to relinquish one-half or two-thirds of the country for an undisputed title to the rest. But the gentleman from Virginia seemed to think we had land enough, and that we made no advantage of that we have. He said he knew we had obtained 50,000 dollars from the sale of our land, and that individuals are still anxious to purchase, though not at the price at which it is fixed. But the United States are desirous of getting possession of this territory, not so much on account of the value of the land, as for other purposes, and particularly for the establishment of a government at the Natchez. He wished, therefore, to retain these words.

After a few observations from Mr. FINDLEY in favour of the amendment (which were not distinctly heard) the question was taken and carried, there being 59 votes in its favour.

Mr. NICHOLAS was not satisfied that the President and these Commissioners should have it in their power to pledge the United States to pay any sum of money they pleased. He would confide as much in the present President, as any other, but his opinion might differ from the opinion of Congress as to the value of this territory to the United States, and it would be parting with a power which they ought to retain. He therefore moved to add to the end of the first section, "*provided that the said Commissioners shall not be authorized to bind the United States to pay any sum of money.*"

Mr. HARPER apprehended the gentleman from Virginia must be in jest. Such a provision would make the bill wholly nugatory, as the Commissioners would not be able to come to any contract with the state of Georgia. He hoped the Commissioners, under the control of the President, would be trusted to transact this business, or if the President was not to be trusted, somebody else; but he did not wish three Commissioners to be sent to Georgia with their fingers in their mouths.—He could not conceive a more nugatory or idle message.

Mr. MILLEDGE hoped this amendment would be rejected, as it would destroy the intent of the bill, if carried. The country to be negociated for, said he, is an amazing tract of country of sixty or seventy millions of acres of land as valuable as any in the world, which the state of Georgia could not be expected to surrender, or to yield the jurisdiction of it, without an equivalent. He hoped the Commissioners would be invested with full powers.

Mr. NICHOLAS assured the gentleman from S. Carolina he was very serious in making his amendment; and if it would produce the effect stated by him and the gentleman from Georgia, he was ready to say the bill ought to be rejected. The gentleman from Georgia had stated that Congress were about to authorize Commissioners to purchase 60 or 70 million acres of the best land in the world. To bind the United States to pay for a purchase of this kind would be an act of *madness*. Where was the money to be got? The President may act with discretion, yet he may think it his duty to give an equivalent for this land. The gentleman from South Carolina seemed not to mind where the power of acting on this business was placed, so that it was not in the the House of Representatives—where, according to that gentleman's opinion, power could not be safely lodged. He trusted, however, the committee possessed sufficient prudence not to act upon this business until they had it more clearly before them.

Mr. GALLATIN observed, that the first section of this bill had two objects; the first goes to the amicable settlement of limits, as to that part of this country to which the United States lay claim. In this respect unlimited power is given to the Commissioners and the President. That part would not, therefore, be affected by this amendment. The next object goes to a relinquishment on the part of Georgia of the whole or any part of the territory both as to jurisdiction and soil, to which the United States have no claim. Though it may be good policy to obtain a cession of this part of the country, yet it is not immediately necessary, since the Commissioners will be at liberty to treat fully as to that part of the country to which the United States have a claim. The amendment only went to say that no contract which involved the payment of money should be valid, until sanctioned by Congress. He thought this a proper provision. This power of binding the United States to the payment of money in this concern, is not refused to the President from an idea that he will abuse the power, but because it is a business which belongs to Congress, and not to him. As he has not the raising and providing of money, he is not so good a judge as Congress of what can be spared for any object. All cessions, Mr. G. said, had hererofore been made in this way; those of Virginia and Connecticut under the old Government, and that of North Carolina under the present—all these cessions were accepted by Congress; yet these States did not decline to make their cessions conditionally, nor would Georgia. He wished the bill to pass; but except it contained some principle similar to this, he should vote against it.

Mr. VENABLE proposed an amendment which he thought was better calculated for the purpose intended than the one under consideration, which Mr. Nicholas would have consented to have admitted in place of his, but it was declared by the chair, not to be in order.

Mr. HARPER explained what he had said about trusting the power of negociating in other hands than the Executive. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, he said had discovered that the first section of the bill had two objects. It had, but he believed that gentleman had mistaken them both. The first, he stated, was to settle the limits between the United States and Georgia, and both of the gentlemen froom Virginia who had spoken on this subject had repeated the same expression. From this, it would appear that the United States have a claim upon that country which the state of Georgia allows; whereas she does not allow us to have a single inch of land in that state. Therefore, all parts of the bill went to the same object, which was to obtain a cession of the territory, and jurisdiction both of what we claim, (and which she does not allow) and what we do not claim; and this could not be obtained in any other way than by either giving Georgia a sum of money for the cession, or by taking it by the strong hand of force. This bill is, therefore, no more a bill for settling limits, than it is a bill for building ten frigates. Our interfering claim would certainly be considered in the adjustment of the price, though it was not allowed by Georgia to exist. That part to which we have no claim, would, of course, be fixed at a higher rate, and the President may, or may not agree to purchase it. The gentleman from Pennsylvania had stated, this was no new doctrine, as Congress had always confirmed the cessions which had been made by the different States; but there was no need of a contract in those cessions, as they were all made without price, as a sacrifice for the good of the Union. It was said that the Commissioners might do every thing but pay the money; but this was every thing, and except they had the power of compleating their bargain, there would be no use in sending them.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS supposed from the title of the bill, it was a bill for an amicable settlement of limits with Georgia; but, by the observations of the gentleman from S. Carolina, it appeared it was to provide for the purchase of Georgia lands. He did not feel willing to go to purchase lands of any State. If it were intended to settle a dispute about a boundary line, he should be in favour of it; but he could not think of empowering Commissioners to purchase 60 million acres of land. It was to be lamented, he said, that the State of Georgia had not long ago made a cession of that part of her territory to which the United States are entitled; but now they tell us if we want land, we must purchase it. He was not for doing this. If it was theirs, let them hold it. If jurisdiction of a part of her territory was wanted for a provisional Government, he thought that State ought to come forward as others had done and make a cession of it, without price. He had no objection to the appointing Commissioners to enquire upon what terms the land could be got; but he would go no farther. He hoped the amendment would be agreed to.

Mr. DAYTON (the Speaker) rose to make an amendment which he hoped would be agreed to by the gentleman from Virginia in place of his, as it would effect his object, and he thought be preferable to the one he had offered. It was to make the latter part of the first section, after the word "South Carolina," read, "*and also to receive any proposals for a relinquishment or cession of the whole or any part of the other territory claimed by the state of Georgia, and out of the ordinary jurisdiction thereof.*"

This amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MILLEDGE moved to amend the 3d section of the bill, respecting the erecting of a temporary Government, by adding these words, "*As soon as the consent of the legislature of Georgia shall be obtained.*"

Mr. HARPER was opposed to this amendment, the effect of which, he said, would be, to make this government depend upon the settlement of its litigation with Georgia before a temporary government could be established at the Natchez, where there are between 4 and 5000 souls, without government, as it is supposed the Spaniards have withdrawn themselves from the posts which they have so long held there contrary to treaty, and these people are at the distance of 600 miles from the ordinary jurisdiction of the government of Georgia, which distance is a continued desart in which are several Nations of Indians. It cannot be expected, therefore, that the state of Georgia will or can extend her government thither. So that one of our most valuable frontiers will be left in an unprotected and disorderly state. The inhabitants have sent forward a memorial praying for a government, and there is the most satisfactory evidence that a government is necessary. Whether they shall have one or not, ought not, therefore, to depend upon the state of Georgia.

Mr. NICHOLAS said, it appeared to him that this bill was contradictory in itself, as it states, we will not impair the jurisdiction of Georgia, at the same time that it proposes to establish a government within her territory. The gentleman from S. Carolina had shewn that it would be very inconvenient for the government of Georgia to hold this jurisdiction; but he supposed if the United States sent a government there before they adjusted their difference with Georgia, that state would not look very cordially upon the transaction, and it would of course embarrass that adjustment. He hoped the state of Georgia would not be divested of her territory by the strong hand of power.

Mr. DAYTON wished the committee would rise, as this was too important a question to be decided when there was scarcely a quorum of members in the house. But he would say, that cases might exist, which would not only justify the United States in establishing a government in the quarter alluded to without the consent of Georgia, but even within the ordinary jurisdiction of a state.

The committee rose; and upon leave being asked to sit again,

Mr. GALLATIN hoped it would not be given, as he wished the bill to be re-committed to the select committee in order to obtain some information which he understood was before the Senate with respect to the title which the Unitec States have to certain parts of the territory in question; as he wished before they proceeded to establish a government at the Natchez to know something as to the title which they had to it.

Mr. HARPER thought there was no necessity to recommit the bill to accomplish this object, as the gentleman might go to the Senate and obtain the information he wished from thence. He believed they had nothing more than a copy of an extract which he had himself taken of an official copy of a grant given of West Florida by the British government in the year 1770, which was now in the hands of a gentleman of New-York who was Secretary to the Governor—the original of which he supposed was in the office of Trade and Plantation in London.

The question for leave to sit again was negatived 43 to 36, and the bill was recommitted.

WEDNESDAY, March 21.

Mr. DENNIS asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. EVANS for a fortnight.

He also presented a petition from the inhabitants of Dorchester county, Maryland, praying for an alteration in the post-road, and the establishment of a post-office at Cambridge.—Referred to the committee on post-offices and post-roads.

Mr. GALLATIN wished to propose a resolution to the house on the same subject, viz. to direct the committee on post-office and post-roads to enquire into the propriety of establishing a post-road from Pittsburg to Presqu'-Isle. He had no petition from that part of the country; nor was it on account of the new and extensive settlement which had recently taken place in that quarter, that he proposed it, but because it is the shortest route from our garrisons there to the seat of government, and it will be much cheaper to government to establish a post-road than to be at the frequent expence of expresses.—Agreed.

The bill for continuing in force the act for prohibiting for a limited time the exportation of arms and ammunition, and for encouraging the importation thereof, was read the third time and passed.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the house that they had passed the bill declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the state of Massachusetts.

Mr. HARPER, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making an appropriation for the payment of a balance found due to the legal representatives of William Carmichael, deceased, which was committed for to-morrow.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, also made a further report on the estimates which had been referred to them from the Secretary of the Treasury, of sums necessary for the service of the present year, which was committed for Friday.

The house severally resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the following bills, viz.

The bill altering the time of entering stills, and for other purposes (the time of entering was fixed from the first day of July to the last day of October—instead of from the last day of December to the first of March, which was struck out):

The bill to continue in force the act for regulating the compensation of clerks, and for other purposes (in this bill was introduced a clause making an additional allowance to the engrossing clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives, and to the serjeant at arms and doorkeepers).

The bill to continue in force, for a limited time, part of an act therein mentioned (this clause authorized the President to make additional compensation to the collectors of the internal revenue, so as that the addition shall not exceed one third of their ordinary allowance).

These bills were severally agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

On motion, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of a select committee to whom was referred three several motions for amending the standing rules of the House, Mr. KITTERA in the chair: The first of these motions was, to direct that no question should be taken for the re-consideration of any vote, when a less number of members were present, than when the original vote was passed: The second, proposed that no motion for adjournment should be received, unless by unanimous consent, whilst another motion was pending: The third proposed that persons attending the House for the purpose of taking down the debates and proceedings, should be permitted to take their places within the bar of the House.

The select committee recommended that the first should be adopted, and the two last disagreed to.

After a few observations, the report of the select committee on the first was disagreed to, and of course the proposition was negatived. Their report on the second was agreed to. The third, respecting persons attending the House, for the purpose of taking an account of the proceedings, produced a debate which occupied the whole of the sitting (a sketch of which will be given to-morrow). Immediately on the resolution being read, a motion was made by Mr. NICHOLAS for the committee to rise, on the ground of its being a question which would be likely to produce some irritation, which he thought would be best avoided, at least until the important business of the nation was disposed of. This motion was carried 44 to 36. The committee accordingly rose, and on leave being asked to sit again, (which was advocated by those in favour of the committee's rising) the question was negatived 46 to 40. A motion was then made by Mr. N. SMITH, for postponing the farther consideration of this question until the 4th day of March next, upon which the yeas and nays were taken as follow:

YEAS.

Messrs. Allen,	Messrs. Hosmer,
Baer,	Imlay,
Bayard,	Kittera,
Bartlett,	Lyman,
Brookes,	Machir,
Bullock,	Matthews,
Champlin,	Otis,
Chapman	J. Parker,
Cochran,	Pinckney,
Coit,	Reed,
Craik,	Rutledge,
Dana,	Schureman,
Dennis,	Sewall,
A. Foster,	Shepard,
D. Foster,	Sinnickson
J. Freeman,	N. Smith,
Glen,	Sprague,
Goodrich,	Thatcher,
Gordon,	Thomas,
Griswold,	Van Allen,
Grove,	Wadsworth,
Hindman,	J. Williams, 44

NAYS.

Messrs. Baldwin,	Messrs. Heister,
Bard,	Holmes,
Blount,	Jones,
Brent,	Locke,
Bryan,	Lyon,
Burgess,	Macon,
T. Claiborne,	M'Clenachan
W. Claiborne	M'Dowell,
Clay,	Milledge,
Clopton,	New,
Dawson,	Nicholas
Dent,	Skinner,
Elmendorf,	W. Smith,
Findley,	Sprigg,
Fowler,	Stanford,
Gallatin,	Sumter,
Gillespie,	Tillinghast,
Gregg,	A. Trigg,
Hanna,	Van Cortlandt
Harper,	Varnum,
Harrison,	Venable,
Hartley,	R Williams, 44

The numbers being equal, the SPEAKER said, as this was a question upon which he could not vote without a positive order of the House, the question was not carried.

A motion was then made to adjourn, which was negatived, there being only 24 votes for it.

Mr. HARTLEY then moved to postpone the business until the first Monday in May, which motion was negatived 46 to 38.

The question was then taken upon agreeing to the report of the select committee, to disagree to the motion for amending the rules: when the yeas and nays were taken, and were the same as on the former question, except that Messrs. Dent, Hanna, Harper, Hartley, Milledge and Tillinghast, who voted in the negative of the former question, voted in the affirmative of this; and Messrs. Heister and Locke had left the house before this question was taken. Of course, the report was agreed to 50 to 36. Adjourned.

Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.

A few chests of excellent quality, for sale, corner of Second and Pine streets. Dec 26—eotf

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 22.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. FENNO,

The reasons offered by the directory in their proclamation of the 17th Nivose, and that in answer to the British manifesto, are extremely curious, and altogether worthy of their authors. They are exactly such as are avowed by the Devil (in Milton's poem) for his seduction of mankind and hostility with heaven. He sickened at the happiness he could not enjoy. So the amiable French are disturbed at the prosperity of the English. They must therefore be reduced to equal misery with themselves. Their commerce is too flourishing, they are too wealthy and happy, and their insular situation has hitherto secured them from the calamities of war. "But it is your duty, Frenchmen," says the philanthropic Barras, "to teach that island, that notwithstanding its insular situation, it is by no means inaccessible, and that you may carry back into its bosom, the calamities which it has brought home to your fire-sides. England once disarmed and vanquished, a perpetual peace is from that instant established, and the balance of Europe settled on a permanent basis; for the French republic too strong to be attacked, will feel no motive to attack. Her greatness will set her above the flights of ambition, and she will feel no desire of transgressing her own limits." Very true, citizen! When she has subjugated the world, there will be nothing left to interrupt her repose, unless, like Alexander, she should weep for the deficiency of new objects to conquer.

Who will now say, that Jacobins do not speak truth? They only cant when it is their interest to deceive: But on the present occasion, when the question is the destruction of a formidable rival there being no limits, as they justly observe, to the enthusiasm of Frenchmen they boldly declare themselves. The puny considerations of Justice and humanity are far below their concern; and interest, glory, revenge and dominion, are the only arguments worthy of the terrible and invincible republic. It disdains an appeal, either to heaven or earth, for the justness of its cause, and atheistically relies on its own irresistable prowess.—How much further this scourge of nations, will be permitted to extend itself, is not for mortals to say, however they may be convinced of its diabolical nature,

If plague, nor earthquake break not Heaven's design,
Why then a *Barras*, or a Cataline?

But the trade of Britain is highly prosperous, while that of France is nearly annihilated, and republicans it seems, like money as well as their neighbors. The facts cannot be denied, since they are admitted by themselves. But the remedy to be applied for the evil, from a people who have talked so much about peace and philanthropy, and other fine things, would consist (one should suppose) in an endeavor to supplant their rivals by superior industry and ingenuity.—And from the advantage of the institutions to be derived from the unrivalled excellence of their government, from their immense population, and acknowledged talents for invention, it cannot be doubted, but that they would soon be an over-match for every competitor. What then remains, but at once to make peace, "turn their swords into plough-shares, their spears into pruning hooks," and to engage in the contest, like friends and brothers, relying for success, on the fair means of industry and exertion.—This at least, on the private scale, and old principles of justice, would be the legitimate course. For what should we say of a bankrupt, who would burn a more successful trader's house, in order to reduce him to the same degree of indigence with himself, that they might then, start even? Yet this is precisely the conduct of the Directory, who ask, "Have you listened to the minister of Great Britain, who informs you with the most insulting ostentation, that the English commerce is to that of France as 18 to 2; that the imports and exports do not amount in France to more than 400 millions; and that in England they amount to seven milliards French! Have you a moment to lose in baffling the calculations of English avidity? France has been obliged, (continue they) to make a temporary sacrifice of her credit to the success of the war. But now victory ought to repay its sacrifices, and at the same time secure to it that portion of metallic wealth, and that rank which the nature and extent of its territory, its population, its coasts and its rivers, challenge and mark out to it among the commercial powers."

And is it thus, O ye citizens of the world! ye orators of the human race! ye professors of universal fraternity! Is it thus, ye cajole your admirers and imitators? Is all your kissing, your hugging and your embracing, for the love of mankind, "shrunk to this little measure"? To a narrow and sordid attachment to *metallic wealth*, and a desire of promoting the commercial interest of France and filling the pockets of her merchants? And to go to war about it, like a naughty despot! and to talk about sating the ambition of your Republic, when you have so often told us, there was no ambition but among kings!—Who could have believed it?

INDIAN TREATY.

THIS INDENTURE,

MADE the 15th day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1797: *between* the Sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Seneca nation of Indians, of the first part, and Robert Morris, of the city of Philadelphia, Esquire, of the second part—*Whereas* the commonwealth of Massachusetts have granted, bargained and sold unto the said Robert Morris, his heirs and assigns, forever, the pre-emptive right, and all other the right, title and interest, which the said commonwealth had to all that tract of land herein after particularly mentioned, being part of a tract of land, lying within the state of New-York, the right of preemption of the soil whereof, from the native Indians, was ceded and granted by the said state of New York to the said commonwealth—*And whereas*, at a treaty held under the authority of the United States, with the said Seneca nation of Indians at Genesee, in the county of Ontario and state of New-York, on the day of the date of these presents and on sundry days immediately prior thereto, by the honorable Jeremiah Wadsworth, Esquire, a commissioner appointed by the President of the United States to hold the same, in pursuance of the constitution, and of the act of the congress of the United States, in such case made and provided, it was agreed in the presence and with the approbation of the said commissioner, by the Sachems, chiefs and warriors of the said nation of Indians, for themselves and in behalf of their nation, to sell to the said Robert Morris, and to his heirs and assigns, forever, all their right to all that tract of land above recited, and herein after particularly specified, for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be by the said Robert Morris vested in the stock of the bank of the United States, and held in the name of the President of the United States, for the use and behoof of the said nation of Indians, the said agreement and sale being also made in the presence and with the approbation of the honorable William Shepard, Esquire, the superintendant appointed for such purpose, in pursuance of a resolve of the general court of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, passed the 11th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1791. *Now this indenture witnesseth*, that the said parties of the first part, for and in consideration of the premises above recited, and for divers other good and valuable considerations them thereunto moving, *have* granted, bargained, sold, alienated, released, enfeoffed and confirmed, *and* by these presents, *do* grant, bargain, sell, alien, release, enfeoff and confirm unto the said parties of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever, *all* that certain tract of land, except as is herein after excepted, lying within the county of Ontario and state of New-York, being part of a tract of land the right of pre-emption whereof was ceded by the state of New-York to the commonwealth of Massachusetts, by deed of cession executed at Hartford on the 16th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1786, being all such part thereof as is not included in the Indian purchase made by Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham, and bounded as follows, to wit, *easterly* by the land confirmed to Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham, by the legislature of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, by an act passed the 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1788—*southerly* by the north boundary line of the state of Pennsylvania, *westerly*, partly by a tract of land part of the land ceded by the state of Massachusetts to the United States, and by them sold to Pennsylvania, being a right angled triangle whose hypothenuse is in or along the shore of Lake Erie—partly by Lake Erie, from the northern point of that triangle, to the southern bounds of a tract of land one mile in width, lying on and along the east side of the Streight of Niagara, and partly by the said tract to Lake Ontario, and on the north by the boundary line between the United States and the king of Great-Britain. *Excepting nevertheless* and *always reserving* out of this grant and conveyance *all* such pieces or parcels of the aforesaid tract and such privileges thereunto belonging as are next herein after particularly mentioned, which said pieces or parcels of land so excepted are by the parties to these presents clearly and fully understood to remain the property of the said parties of the first part in as full and ample manner as if these presents had not been executed, *That* is to *say*, *excepting* and *reserving* to them the said parties of the first part and their nation, one piece or parcel of the aforesaid tract, at Canawagus, of two square miles, to be laid out in such manner as to include the village, extending in breadth one mile along the river—One other piece or parcel at *Big Tree*, of two square miles to be laid out in such manner as to include the village extending in breadth along the river one mile—One other piece or parcel of two square miles, at Little Beards town, extending one mile along the river, to be laid off in such manner as to include the village—One other tract of two square miles at Squawky Hill, to be laid off as follows, to wit, one square mile to be laid off along the river in such manner as to include the village, the other directly west thereof and contiguous thereto—One other piece or parcel at Gardeau, *beginning* at the mouth of Steep-hill Creek, thence due east until it strikes the old path, thence south until a due west line will intersect with certain steep rocks on the west side of Genesee river, then extending due west, due north and due east until it strikes the first mentioned bounds, inclosing as much land on the west side as on the east side of the river—One other piece or parcel at Haoun-a-de-au, extending in length eight miles along the river and two miles in breadth—One other piece or parcel at Cataraugers, beginning at the mouth of the eighteen mile or Hogh-quaw-gu creek, thence a line or lines to be drawn parallel to Lake Erie, at the distance of one mile from the Lake, to the mouth of Cataraugers creek, thence a line or lines extending twelve miles up the north side of the said creek at the distance of one mile therefrom, thence a direct line to the said creek, thence down the said creek to Lake Erie, thence along the Lake to the first mentioned creek, and thence to the place of beginning—Also one other piece at Cataraugers, beginning at the shore of Lake Erie, on the south side of Cataraugers creek, at the distance of one mile

from the mouth thereof, thence running one mile from the Lake, thence on a line parallel thereto to a point within one mile from the Con-non dau-we-yea creek, thence up the said creek one mile on a line parallel thereto, thence on a direct line to the said creek, thence down the same to Lake Erie, thence along the Lake to the place of *beginning*— *Also* one other piece or parcel of forty-two square miles, at or near the Allegeny river— *Also* two hundred square miles, to be laid off partly at the Buffaloe and partly at the Tannawallta creeks— *Also excepting* and reserving to them the said parties of the first part, and their heirs, the privilege of fishing and hunting on the said tract of land hereby intended to be conveyed. *And* it is hereby understood, by and between the parties to these presents, that all such pieces or parcels of land, as are hereby reserved and are not particularly described as to the manner in which the same are to be laid off, shall be laid off in such manner as shall be determined by the Sachems and chiefs residing at or near the respective villages where such reservations are made, a particular note whereof to be indorsed on the back of this deed and recorded therewith—*Together* with all and singular the rights, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining. *And* all the estate, right, title and interest whatsoever of them the said parties of the first part and their nation of in and to the said tract of land above described, except as is above excepted, *to have* and *to hold* all and singular the said granted premises with the appurtenances to the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, to his and their proper use, benefit, and behoof forever. *In witness* whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Done at a full and general treaty of the Seneca nation of Indians, held at Genesee, in the county of Ontario and state of New-York, on the 15th day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1797, under the authority of the United States. *In testimony* whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year aforesaid.

JEREMIAH WADSWORTH, (L.S.)
(Signed by a number of Indians.)
ROBERT MORRIS,
by his Attorney,
THOMAS MORRIS, [L.S.]

Sealed and delivered
in presence of

Nath. Howel,	*Henry Aaron Hills,*
Joseph Ellicott,	*Henry Abeel,*
Israel Chaprin,	*Jasper Parrish,*
James Rees,	

PURSUANT to a resolution of the legislature of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, passed the 11th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1791, I have attended a full and general treaty of the Seneca nation of Indians, at Genesee, in the county of Ontario, when the within instrument was duly executed in my presence, by the Sachems, chiefs and warriors of the said nation, being fairly and properly understood and transacted by all the parties of Indians concerned, and declared to be done to their universal satisfaction. I do therefore certify and approve of the same.

WILLIAM SHEPARD.

Subscribed in presence of
NATHNIEL HOWELL.

LANCASTER, March 17.

On Wednesday a female child of Mr. Thomas Barton was ran over by a loaded waggon and expired almost instantaneously.

We have just received intelligence from Harrisburgh, that John Hanes and Charles M'Manus have been convicted of the wilful murder of Mr. Frances Shitz, late of Shaefferstown. The trial of Francis Cox, the other accomplice, is we are told, postponed till the ensuing Court,

On Sunday night last a man of the vicinity of Yorktown, being somewhat in liquor was led by his horse into the Codorus and drowned. In searching for his body the next morning, the remains of a young infant were discovered, supposed to have been thrown in about four days before.

The rapid approaches of vice and immorality in America, loudly demand the most energetic and effective measures to arrest their progress. The last fifteen months has actually produced more murders, suicides, robberies, &c than the whole seven preceding years. The fact is certain—but the cause is, in some measure, unaccountable. To ascertain it, and provide a remedy, is a general duty; and we trust the attention of the different legislatures may be shortly turned on so interesting a subject to the happiness of society.

Let what will be the result we can not forbear remarking, 1st, that the general establishment of free schools in every county, is an object of the highest importance; and 2dly, a friendly hint to the governor of Pennsylvania, that the remission of fines and sentences, should be cautiously exercised: for as, Shakespeare says,

"We still give mischief sanction,
"When evil deeds have their permissive pass
"And not their punishment"

We should here let the subject rest with less anxiety, if we had not to mention one of the most atrocious acts that the frailty of erring nature could suggest.

The villain who by the name of Joseph Sterrett, advertised in the last page of this paper, has added to that catalogue of crimes which is lately swelled to such an extensive and lamentable height:—

Contrary to the tenor of his advertisement his wife had not absconded from him. He had turned her out of the house a few days before his publication. He solicited her return, with fair promises, and the credulous woman complied. On Wednesday night last, in consequence we suppose of Sterrett's conduct, Mrs. Sterrett reposed herself on a plank in the same room with her brutal husband, who occupied the bed:—When the villain perceived Mrs. Sterrett asleep, he rose, and taking a sharp axe, with one blow nearly severed her head from her body. He then took a rope, and fastening one end to a hook immediately over Mrs. Sterrett, and the other round his neck, escaped that earthly punishment which the laws of the country would have inflicted. They were both found dead by one of the neighbours who entered the house the next morning.—Sterrett was an illiterate character, and fond of strong drink. Mrs. Sterrett is reported as a good woman, and an excellent neighbour.—They lived in Conostogo township, five miles from this borough.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, January 2.

TRIAL
OF CAPTAIN WILLIAMSON,
OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP AGINCOURT.

[*Twenty Fifth Day.*]

Sheerness, Jan. 1.—The Court met this morning about 10 o'clock, and was immediately cleared till two in the afternoon, it was, however, near four o'clock before the doors were re-opened, when the Judge Advocate read the minutes of the sentence nearly as follows:

"At a Court Martial, holden on board his Majesty's ship Circe, in the River Medway, and continued sitting, by adjournments, from the 4th December 1797, to the 1st of January 1798, inclusive, in pursuance of an order, signed by the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of England, and directed to the members who composed the Court, to try Captain John Williamson, late of his majesty's ship Agincourt, upon certain charges exhibited against him: The Court, after hearing the evidence adduced on the part of the prosecutor, and the defence, together with all the evidence the prisoner chose to bring forward, and after having weighed the whole maturely and deliberately, are of opinion, *That the charges of cowardice and disaffection have not been proved against the said Captain Williamson*; that the other charges have been proved in part: Therefore the Court pronounces the following

SENTENCE:

"That the said Captain John Williamson be put at the bottom of the list of post captains, and be *rendered incapable of ever serving on board any of his Majesty's ships.*"

Signed by the Court, &c.

As soon as Mr. Binstead, the Judge Advocate, had concluded the sentence, the President informed the Provost Marshal that captain Williamson was no longer in his custody, and the Court then dissolved.

The Court was uncommonly crouded; notwithstanding which, a perfect silence and stillness prevailed.

Captain Williamson, during the whole of his trial, conducted himself with much firmness; he heard the sentence with fortitude, and, on retiring, bowed to the Court.

January 3.

An ignited substance used by the Greeks in a sea-fight in the year 660, and whose destructive properties are such, that when shot from a missile instrument, will adhere to what it strikes, and continue burning till it is exhausted or extinguished by vinegar or strong alkali, not submitting to water, which on the contrary, increases its fury, has, it is reported, been re-discovered by the Parisian chymists.

A morning print says. "Lieutenant lord Camelford is expected to arrive hourly, in one of his Majesty's sloops of war, by order of rear Admiral Harvey, Commander in Chief on the leeward island station, in order to answer, before his peers, the heinous offence of which he has been charged by the coroner's inquest of the island of Barbadoes."

Mr. Clarke being elected to the Chamberlainship, resigns his gown as alderman of Broad-street ward, and his office as a police magistrate. There are two candidates for the alderman's gown, viz. Mr. Perryn, of Broad-street, merchant, and Mr. Enderby, oil-merchant, both gentlemen of considerable influence in the ward, and a strong contest is expected.

Captain Williamson, although rendered incapable of ever serving on board any of his majesty's ships, is, from his not being struck entirely off the list, entitled to half-pay—from which, however, some deduction will be made, in consequence of his being put at the bottom of the list of post captains.

Several Italian Papers, received with the last mail, mention that the whole of the Venetian fleet, on their voyage to Toulon, have been separated in a strong gale of wind, which lasted three days, and that many of them, heavy laden with the contents of the Arsenal of Venice, are supposed to be lost.

Admiralty Office, January 1.

Extract of a letter from capt. Edward Griffith, of his Majesty's ship Nigre, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Spithead the 26th ult.

Yesterday, the Start Point bearing north about seven leagues. I captured, after a few hours chase, the Delphine, a French privateer cutter, pierced for 10 guns, 4 mounted, and 38 men on board. She sailed from St. Maloes six days ago, in company with a lugger; had captured the Active brigantine of Jersey, and had been beat off the night before we fell in with her by an English letter of marque.

Letter from certain David Lloyd of his majesty's sloop Termagant, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Hull, the 30th ult.

SIR,

You will be pleased to inform the right hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 28th inst. the Spurn Point bearing W. N. W. distant 4 leagues, I captured, after a chace of four hours, the French privateer schooner Le Victoire, of 14 guns and 74 men. She had been out ten days, had captured two colliers, and was in pursuit of an English merchantman when I first discovered her.

I have the honor to be, &c.
ROBERT LLOYD.

January 13.

Buonaparte has been chosen a member of the National Institute.

Madame de Stael, some of the papers say, has received orders to quit the Republic.

The republican frigate L'Insurgent, captain C Violette, from Port-au-Prince, which is just arrived at L'Orient, fell in with at sea, say the journals, an English East-India ship, called the Prince Frederick, from Bengal, richly laden—entirely dismasted, totally destitute of provisions, and filling fast with water. The French captain took all the English aboard, amounting to 104 persons: after which the Indiaman was sunk. The same frigate has taken the Countess of Leicester packet-boat, bound from Falmouth to Lisbon.

A letter from Vienna, dated Dec. 23—states, that the rebellious Pacha of Widdin who besieged Belgrade, avows himself a friend to freedom, and has several members of the Divan in his interest. He lately threatened the Grand Signior to advance with his whole force against Constantinople, in order, as he expressed himself, to procure a milder government for suffering humanity, should the Emperor attempt in any manner to oppose him in carrying into execution his benevolent system.

The Gold coinage now going on at the mint in the Tower, is the largest that has taken place for some time past; but no orders have yet been given for a silver coinage on account of the high price of Bullion.

The French minister of finance at Brussels has demanded a loan of 40 millions from the richest merchants in Brussels, as their contribution towards the intended Descent upon England.

Authentic advices from the East Indies, brought by the last ships, state that the intended expedition to the Manillas has been abandoned, as the Spanish force stationed there rendered the success of the attack rather doubtful.

Lord Kingston is to be tried without delay in the high Steward's Court, by the Irish Peers, as soon as the Grand Jury have found the indictment against him, for shooting Colonel Fitzgerald.

The following account of an attempt to poison Buonaparte has appeared in a Parisian Journal: "A woman sent to inform him that a plan was laid to take him off by poison. He caused the bearer of the intelligence to be arrested; and, accompanied by the Justices of Peace, went to the woman's house who had sent the messenger.—She was extended on the floor, covered with blood. She had been strangled by some persons whose conversation she had overheard. She had also received several wounds. She is in a desperate way; but every intelligence that can as yet be collected from her bears the mark of truth."

The Vryheid and Alkmaar, Dutch prizes, have been bought into government service for 10,000l. each. The former is to be stationed at Chatham, as a prison ship.

Admiral de Winter is about to bring Rear Admiral Bloys de Treslong to trial, for his alledged misconduct in the action of the 11th of October.

The Admiralty, it is said, have in agitation to destroy the Dock in which the Hermione frigate was built, and to erect a column, to notify to the world and to posterity the just abhorrence of Englishmen at the heinous crime of the crew of that ship.

All the first Lieutenants of the ships in the action of the 11th of October (the Agincourt excepted) were on Thursday appointed to the rank of masters and commanders in the Navy.

The Jupiter, of 74 guns, one of the Dutch prizes taken by Admiral Lord Duncan, is, in compliment to his Lordship, to be named the Camperdown.

The Russel, commanded by Sir Henry Trollope, is ordered to sail for the western Isles, on which station she is to remain two years.

The Tisiphone man of war, of 20 guns, capt. W. Honeyman, which brought over the young Prince of Orange from Cuxhaven, is gone to the Texel with a small cutter, for the purpose of ascertaining the Dutch Naval Force in that harbour.

The part of the Lancaster Canal, lately opened, extends from Tewit Field (about two miles south of Burton in Westmoreland) to Spittal Moss in Preston, 39 miles upon one level. It runs in a paralled direction, and very near to the great north road from Preston to Kendal, which is crossed in the above length six times. There are one hundred and fourteen road and occupation bridges, and two road aqueducts. Twelve rivers are crossed, and a greater number of smaller streams.

Yesterday dispatches were received at the Admiralty from Captain Nowman, of the *Mermaid* frigate, stating that on the 1st. he fell in with *L'Aventure* French privateer, in the Bay of Biscay, which he captured without any loss.

Admirals De Winter and Treslong.

The following two articles appeared in the Haerlem Gazette of the 7th and 9th December:

Vice-Admiral De Winter to citizens J. Enshade and Sons.

CITIZENS,

Having, upon my return to Holland, seen an advertisement in various papers, in which rear admiral *Bloys Van Treslong* desires the writer of the account of the action of the 11th of October, to make himself known, I feel it my duty to inform you, that the above account is an extract from the report which I made to the committee of marine affairs, taken from facts which I saw with mine own eyes during the action, and verified by the registers of the signals made upon that occasion. I am concerned to be obliged by rear admiral *Bloys Van Treslong* to make this declaration; and nothing will give me more pleasure than to find that the said rear-admiral may, at a proper time, be able to make such a defence as shall fully exculpate him from all the charges contained in the above mentioned account; till which time I reserve all further confirmation of the facts stated therein.

DE WINTER.

Amsterdam Dec. 5. 1797.

The undersigned rear-admiral *Bloys Van Treslong* having, with much astonishment, perceived, by the Haerlem Gazette of the 7th, that vice-admiral *De Winter* owns himself to be the author of a certain account of the action of the 11th of October, published in the newspapers without a name, and respecting which the undersigned inserted an advertisement in the said Haerlem Gazette of the 28th of November, the said rear-admiral hereby declares, that he shall now quietly wait to see the proofs the said vice-admiral may have to bring forward of the scandalizing and untrue positions stated in the account in question, and confirmed in the Haerlem Gazette of the 7th: in the mean time the undersigned is fully assured the assistance which the *Brutus* (without signal being made for the purpose) endeavored to give towards the relief of *Vryheid*, together with the whole conduct of the undersigned, (compared with the written order of the Vice-admiral) will, at the proper time be fully proved to be such as not only to exculpate the undersigned from any breach of duty, but to convince even the vice-admiral himself, together with the whole nation, that he (rear admiral) did on the 11th of October all that could be expected from an officer of honor, and a true lover of his country.

J. A. BLOYS VAN TRESLONG.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, *March 22.*

The Eastern Mail arrived at a late hour this day, but brought nothing new.

[*CIRCULAR to the COLLECTORS of the CUSTOMS*]

Treasury Department, March 21.

SIR,

IT has been determined by the President of the United States, that under present circumstances, it has become necessary to modify the instructions issued from this department on the 8th day of April 1797, in such manner as no longer to restrain vessels of the United States from sailing in an armed condition, when destined to be employed in a regular and lawful commerce.

But though you are to consider the general prohibition as no longer remaining in force, it is the express command of the President, that you seize and detain all vessels respecting which there may exist reasonable ground of suspicion, that they are intended to be employed contrary to law and particularly to the act of Congress passed on the 5th day of June, 1794, entitled "An act "in addition to the act for the punishment "of certain crimes against the United "States," or the act passed the 14th day of June 1797, entitled "An act to prevent "citizens of the United States from privateering against nations in amity with, "or against citizens of the United States."

You will also consider it to be your duty to prevent evasions of the act passed on the 14th day of June 1797, entitled "An act "prohibiting for a limited time the exportation of arms and ammunition, and for "encouraging the importation thereof"; by confining the quantities of the said articles which may be returned as constituting the equipment of any vessel, within reasonable limits.

A confident reliance is entertained, that all your proceedings under these instructions will be marked with decision and impartiality.

I am, with consideration, sir
Your obedient servant.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The legislature of New-Jersey have passed an act for dividing that state into congressional election districts. The antifederalists chuckle in the Aurora at this, supposing it will conduce to an encrease of the enemies of the government in the house of representatives of the United States.

The following extraordinary article is copied from a London paper.

"A mulatto man died lately at Fredericktown, Virginia, at the extraordinary age of 180 years, 140 of which he was a slave to the family of Col. Syms!!!"

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Brig Betsey, ——, Baltimore
Friends, ——, Halifax
Schr. Orange, Saule, New-Bedford 12 days

CLEARED,

Brig Adventure, Bioren, Hamburgh
Schr. Ann, Hall, St. Domingo
Phœbe, Johnson, North-Carolina
Ranger, Coffey, Passamaquody

The brig Vansise from hence, has arrived at Cape Francois in 11 days.

The ship South Carolina, Capt. Garman of ths port, arrived at Charlestou the 6th. after a passage of 10 days—she made the bar in 3 days from the Capes of Delaware, but was prevented getting in through contrary winds. she was to sail from thence on the 16th instant.

☞ The Members of the Welch Society are requested to attend an adjourned meeting on Saturday the 24th inst. at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the house of William Ogden.

OWEN FOULKE, *Sec'ry.*

GINSENG,
SAMUEL HOWELL,
NO. 54, CHESNUT STREET.

Wants to purchase good *GINSENG*, gathered in season, and clear of damage—for which a generous price will be given if delivered any time before the 15th of April.

march 21 10t

NEW-THEATRE.

Mrs. MARSHALL'S Night.

TO-MORROW EVENING, March 23,
Will be presented (never performed here, a TRAGEDY, called,

TANCRED & SIGISMUNDA.

[Written by Thompson, the admired author of the Seasons.]

Tancred, (first time)	Mr. Fennell
Earl Osmond,	Wignell
Siffredi,	Warren
Rodolpho,	Warrell, jun.
1st Officer,	T. Warrell
2d Officer,	Hunter
Guards, Messrs. Lavancy, Laffer y, &c.	
Laura,	Miss L'Estrange
Sigismunda, (first time here)	Mrs. Marshall

End of Act II

MRS. THRALE'S THREE WARNINGS:
A Moral Tale——By Mr. Bernard.

End of the Play,
A CURE FOR A SCOLD:
A Comic Tale——By Mr Bernard.

To which will be added (for the first time on this stage) the Grand Historical Romance of

Richard Cœur de Lion.

[Taken from the French of Mons Sedaine—With the Original Overture Music, by Gretry—the Accompaniments by the late Mr Linley—as performed at Drury Lane Theatre upwards of Sixty Nights in the Season.

Richard,	Mr Marshall
Sir Owen,	Darley
Blondel,	Hardinge
Florian, (Gov. of the Castle)	Fox
Guilot,	Blisset
Gil Matthew,	Warrell
William,	T. Warrell
Captain of Matilda's Party,	Warren, jun.
Anthonia,	Miss Milbourne

Peasants—Messrs. Lavancy, Lafferty, Hunter, Matthews, &c

Lasses—Mrs Warren, Mrs. Stuart, Mrs Hunter, Mad. Harwood, Miss Anderson.

Matilda,	Mrs. Marshall
Laurette,	Mrs. Oldmixon
Julie,	Miss Hardinge
Doreas,	Mrs L'Estrange
Collette,	Miss L'Estrange

A PASTORAL DANCE, incidental to the piece—By Mr. and Mrs. Byrne, Mr. Warrell, jun. and Miss Milbourne.

The rising of the Curtain discovers

A distant view of a Strong Castle, in a Mountainous Country—with a Rural Fete

Act II. Opens with the interior view of the Castle—with Fosse, Ramparts, Platform, Drawbridge, &c

The Farce concludes with

A grand attack on the Castle—he defeat of the Governor's Party, and the restoration of Richard to Liberty.

☞ Tickets to be had at the usual places, and of Mrs. Marshall at Mr. O'Leas's No 295 Arch str.

*** On Monday (never performed here) a Comedy, called, HE WOULD BE A SOLDIER: with a celebrated Musical Romance, called, THE INCHANTRESS; or, CYMON and SYLVIA—For the benefit of Mrs. OLDMIXON

†† Mr. BERNARD's Night will be on Wednesday next.

NOTICE.

THREE Certificates of six Per Cent. Deferred Debt of the United States of the following description, viz—No. 10033, 10034, and 10035, for 5000 dollars each, dated 8th May, 1797, and standing on the books of the Treasury of the United States, in the name of Benjamin Waddington, of Lanover House, near Bergavenney in England, Esq. have been lost by the capture of the ship Baccus, from hence to London, in June last.—This, therefore notifies those whom it may concern, that application will be made at the Treasury of the United States for a renewal of the same

Waddington & Harwood.

march 22 6w

Molasses at Auction.

On WEDNESDAY NEXT the 28th inst at 11 o'clock in the morning on Willing's Wharf,

Will be sold by Public Auction,
FOR CASH,
Forty Hogsheads of Molasses,
OF A GOOD QUALITY
Footman & Co. Auctioneers.

march 23

To be Sold at Auction,

On Thursday, 22d March, at 7 o'clock in the Evening, at the Merchant's Coffee-House Second street,

A BRICK HOUSE, together with the Lot thereto belonging, in the city of Burlington, New-Jersey. The house has three rooms below, and three chambers in the upper story. The kitchen adjoining is a frame building. The Lot has a front of 72 feet on Pearl-street, and the same front on the river Delaware. The length of the Lot is about 25 feet—The house commands a very pleasant prospect of the river, and the Borough of Bristol, on the Pennsylvania shore. Immediate possession may be had. For further particulars, inquire of Mr. John Sims, next door below the City Tavern in Philadelphia, or the subscriber in Burlington.

Conditions will be made known at time of sale.

FOOTMAN & Co. *Auctioneers.*

Twenty Dollars Reward.

THE Store occupied on account of the United States, back of No. 71, North Water-street was on the night of the 19th instant (March) broken open, and the following articles stolen, and taken therefrom:

Nine pieces Stroud, viz.

2374	20 ¾ yds.	Blue stroud single cord.
2378	20 ¾	
2379	20	
2380	20 ¾	Two cord.
2381	20 ¾	
2382	20	
2383	20 ¾	
2384	20	
2385	20 ¾	

The above reward is offered, for the discovery of the perpetrators of this robbery, so that they be apprehended, and made amenable to justice; further reward will be paid, for the recovery of any part of the goods stolen, on delivery of the same to

JOHN HARRIS,
Keeper Military Stores.

march 21. 1w

*** *The Subscribers for the publication under the signature of SCIPIO, are informed that it is now ready for delivery. The price is 25 Cents.*

900

To be Sold,

An elegant Country Seat,

Containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c situate on the Irish tract lane, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance stand unrivalled.

N. B. If the above place is not sold before the 20th inst. it will then be rented, for the Summer season only. § march 5.

Wanted,

An active, cleanly, industrious woman to cook and do the business of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other need apply.—Enquire of the Printer.

February 7 §

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of the Subscriber, No. 5004, and dated July 11, 1797—the same having been lost.

JOHN GRAHAM.

march 5 56w

TO LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

A good dry Store,

Three stories high, and in an excellent stand for business. Apply to

Thomas & Joshua Fisher,

march 1. § No. 5, Dock-street.

Wanted to live in the Country,

About five miles from this city, a sober steady Man who understands gardening and the management of a few acres of land, and would not object to attend a couple of horses. Such a one may meet with liberal wages by applying at the office of this Gazette.

N. B. None need apply but those of unexceptionable characters.

March 13. dta

CUSTOM HOUSE,

District of PENNSYLVANIA, *March 6th*, 1797.

THE MERCHANTS of PHILADELPHIA, who may have any account or knowledge of the capture or detention of any ship or vessel, cargo, or other property, belonging to citizens of the United States, residing within this district, by or under the authority of foreign nations, since the first day of October, 1792, are particularly requested to give in information thereof, to the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, as soon as may be convenient; specifying the name of the vessel, the captain's name, the number of tons, the estimated value of the vessel, if condemned, the estimated value of her cargo, or other property, whither carried, and by, or under the authority of what nation captured, with such observations as may be thought necessary upon the circumstances of each case, in order that statements thereof may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is required to lay the same before the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

march 7. §10t

WANTED,

A Gardener—a Single Man.

None need apply, unless he can bring good recommendations.

Enquire at No. 30 Market-street.

march 17. §2w

FOR SALE,

By WHARTON & LEWIS,

No. 115 South Front Street.

A quantity of Tanner's Oil,
4th proof Jamaica Rum, } entitled to
1st and 2d proof Brandy, } drawback.
Madeira Wine,
Juniper Berries, &c. &c.

Feb. 9. eodtf

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Estate, called SHREWSBURY FARM, formerly the residence of General John Cadwalader, situate on Sassafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and consist of a handsome Dwelling House, two large Barns with Cow houses, Stables for fifty horses, a spacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overseer's houses, two ranges of two story buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houses, a Smoak house, &c. &c.—The whole Estate being nearly surrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fishery. It is conveniently situated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a short sail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premises; also, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The soil is mostly a rich loom.—The whole will be sold together, or divided into smaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently situated) as may suit the purchafer. The Stock on said Farm, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c. will also be disposed of.——For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS, on the premises, or to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL, jun.

February 24. sawów

Baskenridge—for sale

IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Pasaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one, and a small expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafted Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.

Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.

No. 78, Chesnut treet.

February 2. sodtf

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Patterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the states of the Union.

N.B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

November 15. §

PROPOSALS,

BY THE

Insurance Company of North America.

For INSURANCE against FIRE, on Dwelling-Houses, ware-Houses, and other Buildings (and on Goods contained in such Buildings) distant from Philadelphia, in the United States.

I. Common Insurances, on hazards of the first class, will be undertaken at a premium of about half per cent. per annum. For extra hazardous risques a larger premium will be required, which will vary according to circumstances, seldom exceeding one per cent. per annum; but in some instances, where the property insured is not only in itself extra hazardous, but rendered still more so by the vicinity of extra hazardous buildings and occupations, the premium demanded will be raised according to circumstances.

Houses and Ware-Houses, the walls and partitions of which are wholly of stone or brick, well constructed, so as to be guarded as well as may be against fires from within, and free from extra hazardous buildings and occupations in their neighborhood, will be deemed hazardous of the first class, and may be insured to their full value.

Also Goods and Merchandize, not of an extra hazardous kind, in casks, bales, or packages, deposited in such buildings, to an amount not exceeding 4000 dollars; but if more than this sum is required to be insured in one tenement, an additional premium will be required, in proportion to circumstances.

II. Insurances will also be made on buildings and goods extra hazardous, at premiums proportioned to the risque. But it is not easy to arrange these under particular heads or classes, so as to describe each with the necessary accuracy. Each case must therefore be decided upon according to the circumstances attending it; and these circumstances will, in general, appear from the description accompanying the application.

Buildings partly constructed of brick or stone, are preferable to those wholly wooden. And in both cases, the stile of building, how they are occupied, how they are situated, the neighboring buildings, and how occupied, are considerations to be taken into view. And with respect to goods, their tendency, whether from their nature, or from the manner in which they are exposed, either to commence or to increase an accidental fire, and their liability in such state to receive damage by wet, or by sudden and hasty removal, or to be stolen in time of confusion and hurry, are all circumstances of weight; and the premiums must be proportioned accordingly.

III. The following conditions are to be understood by the parties.

1st. The Insurance is not binding till the stipulated premium be paid; but it shall be deemed effectual from the time of such payment and acceptance thereof, whether the policy be immediately signed or not.

2d. Insurances may be renewed at the expiration of the term of the policy, without further expenses than the payment of the premium of the renewed term, the circumstances continuing the same as they were understood by the Insurers at the time the former insurance was made; but the payment of the premium is essential to such renewal; and if the party insured suffers any time to elapse after the expiration of the former insurance, before he pays a premium for the renewal, he is not insured during such time; nor can the insurance be renewed on the former policy but by computing the commencement of the renewal from the expiration of the former insurance. The subject of insurance may nevertheless be open to treaty for a new insurance.

3d. If any other insurance be made on the same property; it must be made known at the time of application, otherwise the policy made on such application will be void.

4th Goods held in trust, or on consignment, may be insured as such in a separate policy; but they are not to be considered as insured otherwise.

5th. This company will not be liable or accountable for any loss or damage occasioned by any foreign invasion, or by any military or usurped force, or by reason of any civil commotion; or occasioned by gunpowder, aquafortis or other thing of the like kind kept in the Building, or amongst the property insured.

6th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds and other Securities, Title Deeds, Money, Bank and other promissory Notes, are not included in any insurance; nor are paintings, medals, jewels, gems, antique curiosities, or mirrors exceeding the value of twenty-five dollars each, to be considered as insured unless particularly mentioned and by special agreement.

7th. No insurance will be made for a shorter term than one year, nor for a longer term than seven years. Persons choosing to insure for seven years shall be allowed one year's premium by way of discount: One third of a years premium shall be abated in like manner on an insurance for three years.

8th. Losses sustained by fire on property insured, shall be paid in thirty days after due proof and liquidation thereof, without deduction.

A description of the property to be insured will be expected with each application, to be made by a master carpenter and signed by him, as well as by the owner of the building or applicant for insurance, and attested before a Notary or principal Magistrate, who will certify his knowledge of the parties and their credibility.

With respect to *Houses and other Buildings*,

1st. The site and position; describing the street or road on or near which the building stands; its contiguity to water, and other circumstances relative to the extinguishment of fire in case of accident; and particularly whether any and what fire companies are established, and engines provided, in the place or neighbourhood.

2d. The materials of which it is built, whether of brick, stone or wood, and what part of each, as well as to the outside walls as inside or partition walls, and their respective height and thickness; the style of the roof and of what materials; how secured by battlements or party walls; what kind of access to the top of the house and to the chimnies; whether any and what electric rods; the number and kind of fire places; and the kind of deposit for ashes.

3d. The dimensions of the building and how divided, and the style in which it is finished so as to enable indifferent persons to judge in what manner it is to be repaired or rebuilt in case of injury; the age and condition of the building, and how occupied, whether merely as a dwelling house, or for any other, and for what purpose; also an estimate of the value of the house or building independent of the ground.

4th. The situation with respect to other buildings or back buildings, whether adjoining or not, comprehending at least one hundred feet each way: what kind of buildings are within that distance, how built, of what materials, and how occupied or improved, whether as dwellings for private families or otherwise: whether any and what trade or manufactory is carried on, and particularly whether there be any extra hazardous articles used, or usually deposited in the house, or within the distance aforesaid, and of what kind.

Respecting *goods* in Houses, Warehouses, &c.

1. A general description of the building in which they are kept will be expected, similar in all respects, as to the danger from fire, with that required for Insurance on the buildings themselves.

2. A description of the kinds and nature of the goods, whether in casks or other packages, or opened; and whether displayed in whole pieces or in the usual form for retailing. And if the goods vary materially in kind, a general estimate of the value of each kind proposed to be insured; but in the last particular minuteness of description is not expected.

3. Articles of the following kinds are deemed extra hazardous, though in various degrees, in whatever building they may be placed, viz. pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, wax, tallow, oil, inflammable spirits, sulphur, hemp, flax, cotton, dry goods of an inflammable kind opened.—Glass, china ware or porcelain, especially unpacked; Looking glasses, jewelery; and all other articles more than commonly inflammable, or more than commonly liable to injury by sudden removal or by moistures, or particularly obnoxious to theft on an alarm of fire.

Letters post paid, directed to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, will be duly attended to. An *order* for Insurance accompanied by the means of paying the premium, will be immediately executed on the premium being paid. If the application contain an *enquiry* only, it will be answered.

By order of the Board,

EBENEZER HAZARD, *Sec'ry.*

Office of the Insurance Company *of* North America; *Philad. Feb.* 1, 1798.

Feb. 14.

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House, with the Lot on which it is erected, situated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The house is forty two feet in front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main street, and extends with the same breadth to back street. Also, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, separated from the former by back street. One third only of the purchase money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, such credit will be given as the purchaser may chuse. This property will be sold free of all incumbrances, and an indisputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, residing in Bordentown, near the premises, who will shew the same, or of

PETER THOMSON,

Conveyancer, No. 43, Mulberry-street.

December 2. 3awtf

Boston Glass Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glass is now commenced at the Glass House in Boston.

It is needless to say any thing of the excellent quality of the Boston Glass, as it is so well known throughout the United States to be in every respect greatly superior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any size commonly used; and may be constantly had by applying to *Chandes F. Kupfer*, at the Glass House.

Orders from the distant States to be addressed to Mr. *Samuel Gore*, Court-street, Boston.

☞ Two or three good Glass makers are wanted at the above works; such as can produce recommendations for good behavior, may be sure of employ, by application to Mr. *George L. Lindt*, at the works. Men without families will be preferred. However unacquainted with the method of making Crown Window Glass, they will meet with the same encouragement.

Boston, January 16 2·—2aw6w

New-York, February, 1798.

PROPOSALS BY GEORGE FORMAN,

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A New and Valuable Work, which has been extant only six months—entitled

PROOFS of a CONSPIRACY against all the Religions and Governments of EUROPE, carried on in the secret meetings of Free Masons, Illuminati, and Reading Societies. Collected from good authorities,

By JOHN ROBISON, A. M.

Professor of Natural Philosophy, and Secretary to the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Nam tua res agitur paries cum proximus ardet.

☞ THIS work will be put to press as soon as 400 subscribers are obtained, and no money required until the work is completed.—It shall be printed with an elegant new type, and on paper of superior quality, which will comprise about 400 pages neat octavo, handsomely bound and lettered—the price will be one dollar and fifty cents.

Those who procure 12 subscribers, and become accountable, shall have a 13th gratis—and the usual allowance to booksellers.

*** THE above work comes from the pen of J. Robison, of Edinborough, a gentleman in high estimation in the literary world—the facts therein recorded are well substantiated, and the reasoning and arguments thence deduced, while they discover the sound judgment and penetration of the writer, are calculated to amuse as well as to instruct. A scene of villainy is developed by the author sufficient to appal the stoutest heart.—The danger to be apprehended from secret societies is clearly pointed out; the degeneracy of human nature awfully illustrated, and the hazard of every deviation from the straight path of religion and of virtue, incontestibly proved both to the politician and the christian by stubborn and incontrovertable facts.

††† *Subscriptions taken in by* G. Forman, *No.* 46, *William-street, opposite the Post-Office, and by the respective bookfellers in New-York and Philadelphia.*

February 28.

New-York, January 24, 1798

PROPOSALS

By Arondt Van Hook,

Proprietor of the Reading Room;

For Publishing by Subscription,

An Appeal to Impartial Posterity,

BY MADAME ROLAND;

Wife of the Minister of the Interior in France.

CONDITIONS.

These scarce and very valuable Historical Memoirs, (which ran through two London editions in a few months,) will be comprised in 2 vols. octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to Subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, at 1 dollar and 50 cents per volume---one third of the Subscription money to be paid on delivery of the first volume---the remainder when the work is compleat.

To Printers, Booksellers, and others, who acquire Subscriptions, the usual allowance will be made.

☞ Subscriptions are taken at the Reading-Room, No. 149, Water street—the Printing-Office, 149, Pearl-street—and at the different Bookstores in New-York.—Also, by William Young, corner of Second and Chesnut street, and the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, Philadelphia.

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained, the work will be put to press, and compleated with the utmost dispatch.

Feb. 19. eod2m

For Sale,

A good situation for a Country SEAT,

FORTY acres of land on the Old York Road, within sight of Germantown and about five miles from the City, the whole being under good fence, and in excellent order as pasture ground.

For further information and terms, apply to JOHN ELLIOTT CRESSON, at his office for the sale of Real Estates, Conveyancing, &c. No. 54, High-street.

2d mo. 26th. 12w2w

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 1, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the sixth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	Cts.	Mls
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the said Offices, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Respondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or discharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate divided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of	1		
Any Policy of Insurance or instrument in nature thereof, on any ship, vessel or goods insured from one district to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which Insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to furnish for the use of the United States or some particular state,		50	
Any Bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their use respectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		50	
And if above one thousand dollars,		75	
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		20	
If above one thousand dollars,		30	
Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such Banks, to their Stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			6
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Protest or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars,	2		
For more than two thousand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Insurance Company, of a share in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors and other Officers of Inspection, in the several Districts, Surveys and Divisions of the United States, and by such other persons as shall from to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts for that purpose.

III.

The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties; Or stamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection, or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts.

GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

March 10. *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLIAM FLEETWOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, are desired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, } *Administr'r*
No. 25, So. Third-street. }

January 4. dtf

Just Published,

And to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.

To which is annexed,

AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting interesting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at different periods, in several of the seaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE,

Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and Member of the American Philosophical Society. Feb. 1—*3m§

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water street, between Mulberry and Sassafras Streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boring Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are abou two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the meantime for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr, David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 3awtf

NOTICE.

A Manufactory of yellow and delft ware,

Such as never was in this Country before, has been been lately erected at Tivoli, Red Hook Landing, on the East Bank of Hudson's River, state of New-York, where any article of various sorts and shapes may be executed, as well as earthern stoves upon a new construction, that saves three fourths of the fuel commonly used in cast iron stoves or open chymnies; they are besides very wholesome and ornamental, by applying to

J. MOUCHET,

Wanted a skillful hand to attend to the baking and glazing part of the said ware. Generous appointments will be given. Apply as above, or to

DAVID BROOKS, Esq.

No. 72 South 5th Street.

Feb. 19. eod4w

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

Oct. 17. eotf